

Patronus redux:
OR, OUR
PROTECTOR
Is return'd safe again.

An Historicall POEM;

CONTAINING

The EARL of CALANDER'S Departure, his stay in
England, and the Effects thereof upon the Town of *FAL-*
KIRK: Congratulating his Return; and Describing his
Vertues, with their *Profits* Communicated unto the said
Town.

Composed by M. L.

—Non si male nunc, & olim.
Sic erit, &c.

Hor. lib. 2. od. 16.

Paraphrased thus by S. W.

*Though 'tis bad now, 'twill soon be spent,
Apollo's Bow's not always bent;
But sometimes he'll the Muse bid sing,
And touch a better string.*

Persons to be:

PROTECTOR

By the Court

in the

in the Department, his law is
to be the law of the land
and the law of the land
is to be the law of the land

To the Right Honourable,
 THE
 EARL
 OF
 CALANDER.

My Lord,

WHEN I reflected upon the propitious Aspects of your honourable *Countenance*, levelled perpendicularly at your Religious Observer, and upon the growing Profits, daily accruing, from the enjoyment of your *Favour*, unto me, allowed, through the Impulse of your *Piety*, to have ready access thereto; your Lordship thus adding *Honours* to a Wit, of purpose it might be improv'd, and bestowing *Favours*, that the Receiver might be made capable to deserve them; I thought it the least part of my Duty to confess the Receipt; and humbly to offer to your Lordship, this homely *POEM*, not as a competent Retribution, but as an ingenuous acknowledgement of the Debt I owe you, and speaking Embleme of my duteous *Gratitude*, since as *Cicero* saith, *Nullum officium referenda gratia magis necessarium*. But your Lordship, as Protector and Favourer of the *Muses*, may challenge a just Propriety in the Oblation; 'tis but

equitable the ~~Nice~~, often Watered with the Refreshing Showers of your Bounty, and taken care of, that they might Fructifie, should rebound something answerable to that Industry, and by a dutiful acknowledgement of their *Patrone*, let you taste of the Fruit of your pains; so the well manured and fattened Ground, as't were by a thankful Requitall, yields a Fertile and Hope answering Crop, to the industrious Labourer: Yet, tho' the returns of the *Muses* are far disproportionable to the Provisions, 'tis like, they'l scarcely be welcome to your ordinary *Modesty*, being unwilling to be illuminated with the reflected Beams of your own *Vertues*, and displeased to have their Curtain drawn, that others may have Admittance to behold you Act; so that I have nothing to make the Fruit of the *Muses* acceptable unto you, but this, that they come undesired, hence *Lipius* Writes, *dec. 1. lib. 4. Gratia atq; honos interdum non cupientibus opportuniora sunt.* But if your Lordship be chafed to be praised openly; who is to be blamed? Or how was I admitted a Spectatour, when some of your *Vertues* were Acted privily? *Veritas fama è domesticis emanat.* Moreover 'tis granted, that open Praises, besides the Influence they have on others, in prompting them to Emulation, and to Transcribe the Copy, redound seasonably to the advancement of the Patient, while they Cultivate and make the C and, thus Prepared and Seasoned, more Pliant and Fertile, inflaming the Mind with a desire to appropriate the Accessions, and deserve (if it were not otherwise due to the praised) the ascribed Character.

Hence *Silius*,

*Arripuit traxitq; vltimum fax mentis honesta
Glória*—

Others

Others of your *Vertues* presented unto the view of the world , in behalf of the Republick and your own *People* clame not unjustly a publick Register ; only I do them this injury , that if I had not too ambitiously intruded upon the Office of *Recorder* , it might have been performed by a better hand, and they had received a more glorious , and authentick Signature.

'Twas , My Lord , your placable Disposition , and my officious Zeal , which were insinuating *Sollicitors* , for the *Undertaking* ; 'twas the inestimable Talent of your *Favour* , given to, and deposited with me , which cherisht and hatcht this *POEM* ; and nothing will raise the Value thereof further , so that your Lordship's *Favours* may seem to be improv'd, nor will any thing Gratifie the *Author* more, then to receive it with your wonted *Aspect* , whereby the *Criticks* will attempt in vain to undermine the Work , while stay'd upon the solid Rock of your *Heroick Vertues* , and seek in vain to disseize the *Author* of your Favour , while secured within the Precinct of your Benevolent Thoughts, and indulgent *Overfight*. And that your *Dominions* may be enlarged , and your *Graces* encreased and Crown'd with immortal *Glory* , shall be the Breath which extinguisheth the small Taper of my obsequious *Poesie* , and continueth the course of my serious *Oratory* , both flowing from

My Lord,

Your Lordships most humble and most
devoted *Servant* and *Vassal*,

M. L.



An Account of the ensuing *Poem*, to his Honoured, and
most ingenious Friend, Mr. *Alexander Cuninghame*,
Professor of Humanity, in the Colledge of
EDINBURGH.

SIR;

IT is not the first time I have disturbed you with the Correction of my Poems; your willingness to assist others, and accurate Judgement upon such undertakings, seem to prevent the Apology for this Address. I know you use not to be refractory to illuminate another's understanding, when it may be done without detriment to your own, and as *Ennius* consuler, *Nihilominus ut ipsi luceat*. I ingeniously confess, that this Poem owes much of its Perfection to your controlling hand; and, as much of its Lustre was borrowed from your qualifying Converse, so a suitable proportion of the praise (if there be any thing laudable therein) ought to be sequestred unto you, and so much the rather, because the Errors that have escaped me in the Composition, are only to be appropriated to my self. In this kind of Verse, viz. Stanzas or Quatrains, of four in alternate rhyme I have imitated Dryden's *Annus Mirabilis*, where, in the account of his Poem, he shews us both the Dignity, of this kind above all other Verse in fashion amongst them, and the difficulty thereof beyond the couplet Verse; for, in Quatrains, the troublesome meaning of four Lines together, fall under the care and recognition of the Poet, in the last of which, he is not Licens'd to make digression from the quality of the first; whereas in couplet Verse, two Lines soon terminate the work, and facilitate the Labour of the Poet, who may assume the liberty of supplying a part of the Verse, only for the sake of rhyme. I have called my Poem Historical not Epick; for the same reason Dryden gives for his, viz. the abruptness and dissimilitude of the Action, and the brevity of the Poem, being little longer than the half of his. Altho' the principal Actions and Affections in mine be Heroick enough, yet, those which belong to Dryden's sphere, have the advantage by militating under the Standard of Mars, from whom Virtue it self (as again from *Aeneas*) seems to be deriv'd, and consequently Military preferable to Moral Virtue, which requires not to be imaged with such bright colours of Speech, and elevated Thoughts, as are necessary for the raising of Martial Actions to their due proportion and altitude. I have therefore endeavour'd to Portraict this Hero with such colours as are most consonant to Moral Virtues, rendering the Poem as much Ethical as poetical, being compos'd of the sublimity and mastership of *Maro*, and Gravity of *Seneca*; Of the Delicacy of *Ovid*, and Divinity of *Plutarch*, &c. All concurring to make it — *Exemplum imitabile morum*. What can be more perswasive then Morality, or amiable then Virtue, to the imitation whereof, if the love of the thing, (according to that of *Horace*, *Od. tuus peccare boni virtutis amore*) be not a sufficient incentive; yet the praise of the Action (which *Fabius* made the discoverer of his hopeful youth) may probably intice. 'Tis true, tho' neither the habit of Virtue with the Stoicks; nor its Affection with the Peripateticks, be available to entitle their Possessor to Beatitude; yet the exercise of good Actions, acknowledging their original from the Fountain of true Virtue, God Almighty, and levelling at the right Scope, His Glory, is, no doubt, profitable

as the Antecedent and Way, tho' not as the Cause and Merit of Salvation. Besides the estimate of this Hero's Vertues is rais'd, by his not being too much affected with popular applause, nor transported with Fame and Commendation confer'd upon him by others, as Claudian apellie expresses it, to the praise of his Theodoros thus — Nec facibus ullis

Erigitur, plausuque petit clarescere vulgi; choosing Socrates compendious way to Glorie, by being sundered as he would seem and be accounted to be so that, he needs not regard what prejudice, Fame can do his Vertue, which, through the obscure Clouds of Envy (Vertue's waiting shadow) wherewith it has been overcast, hath appear'd, the more radiant, and his Spirit, by the outward violence, and various assaults it hath encounter'd, become the more Heroick; of whose Vertue, this of Furnius is Verified — Virescit vulnere virtus.

It will also accesse to the extent of his Praise, that his Vertues are illustrated by the splendour of a noble Parentage, from whom, albeit Nobility shined with Vertue, might seem to have been deriv'd, and propagated to the several branches, properly spring from the same, as Horace alludes unto lib. 4. od. 4. thus

Fortes c. cantur, fortibus, & bonis:
Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum
Virtus, nec imbellem feroces
Progenerant aquilæ columbæ.

Never theless he hath always esteem'd his claim unto his Birth right, Nobility, to be frivolous and slight, unless it had been founded upon the merit of his own purchase, Vertue; as if he had concluded to have forfeited his interest in the celebrity of his Progenitors, if he had been unable to acquire, and challenge the same, as the due reward of his own, which gives him a just Title (without having recourse to the Sanctuary of his Ancestors merits) unto the reverse of true honour, albeit it may be Problematical; whether it be more commendable, to have Vertue and Honour entail'd upon him, as the effect and quality of the Original, or to become himself the active and free Cause of the progress and continuation of the same. From all which, every Christian may copy, what Virgil prescrib'd to young Saloninus, Ecl. 4.

At simul Heroum laudes, & facta parentis
Jam lege, & quæ sit poteris cognoscere Virtus.

But to give you a further account of my Poem from which the warm Celebration of my Hero's Vertues made me a little digress, know that I aspicate (as a sure and noble Foundation to the succeeding work) with the pious trogation of an illustrious Fountain, flowing from my Hero's native Generosity, towards his observant Town Falkirk. In this manner of Exordium Scalliger doth Patronize me, teaching in an Heroick Encomium, at first view to introduce the Hero (the subject of the Poem) adorned with the Trophies of some of his most laudable Actions; Next I inveigh against Disasters, the cause of his departure, whereby Falkirk was not only depriv'd of the benefit of several Vertues, viz. Temperance, Justice, Friendship, Charity &c. all eminently exemplif'd in his Presence, but also sustained numerous and great losses in their priviledges, Estates and Credits; and the damage, which, through the death of some of these chieffest Friends and Benefactors, accru'd unto them, seem'd even to be extenuated and compens'd by his Presence, of which being depriv'd, they were extremely Afflicted, till (now sensible of their low estate) they become Supplicants to the Torrent of Grace; which Affliction (as Gregory well Observes) aims to conduct men unto; And to their Address (a motive to excite others to Devotion in the like condition) seems not to have been unseasonable, for their

Petitions are return'd indors'd with a fiat ut petitur ; and the glad return of their Lord and Patrone, proven now to be their best Tutelar in Adversity, and fittest Superscription of my Poem. doth soon constitute the wish'd effect of their prayer, which compleats the first part of my Poem.

The second part of my Poem contains Calander's Return, which the Town and others solemnly congratulate; and the Rendevouz of all these Vertues again, which, at his Aperture, forsok their Residence in the Town; making up a part of the Retinue which attended him home. In this Collection, I do not muster up any new Vertue, differing from these mentioned as Concomitants of his departure; but only condescend upon the several Streames and numerous Issues, that may be drain'd from these press'd Heads, and oppositely refer'd unto the same. It were improper to conceive that these Vertues, accompanying him, should be reduc'd unimprov'd, seeing Activity is suppos'd to be essential to Vertue, which, unoccupi'd, must forgo its property, and degenerate into an ignoble habit: For example, under Temperance, that general Head, are compriz'd Frugality, Liberality, and Sobriety, all tending to moderate the passions of the mind, and subjected to temperance, not improperly term'd the *modus in Rebus*, which Horace speaks of. Sat. 1. l. b. 1. From Loyaltie (the duty which all Subjects ow to their Sovereign) I took occasion to speak of the gallantry and dignity of the Family he descended from, much celebrated for their obedience to their Prince; As also, to right upon publick and private Business, previous to the consideration of Court and Countrey; his own private Dwelling laying before him all the Charms imaginable, to engage his suffrage for the latter. From Trade, it follow'd not impertinently to Treat of his Care and Oversight of the Inhabitants; of the several Vertues employ'd by him, in Ruling over them, having influence upon their manners; And, lastly, of his good Turns done to, and Favours bestow'd upon the Town, contributing much to the advancement of Trade, to the conciliating the Affections of the Inhabitants, signified by their zealous Prayers, for the promoting of their Patron's present and future Felicity. Thus I have given you an Account of my Poem, and method thereof. I doubt not but you'll approve the Argument, which, I confess, is but ill manag'd; The advantage of the easinesse, and pleasantness of the Subject (insinuated before in the comparison of Military and Moral Vertue) will certainly prove matter of Indifference against the Author, culpable in not performing what the Fertility of the Argument might have ministr'd unto me; But I am so zealous of your Reputation, that I should not have without any thing unworthy of my Master, if it could not securely pass under the venerable notion of your Schollar. Albeit your Modesty hath hitherto restrain'd your own appearance in publick; yet you have not said, to lend me as much Light, as might give me confidence to appear for you; but whether out of too much indulgence to my Aule, and forbearance to check my rash forwardness, (for nothing can relish worse with a Poet, tho' never so bad, then to debate his Works) or out of the just sense of your own sufficiency to defend my sayings, you have embolden'd me to face the Light, I shall not determine: But whatever way I am enfranchis'd. I have learn'd so much discretion, as not to question the Authority of my Patron, and acquir'd so much courage, as not to be fear'd, by all the Sophisms of our sharline Critics, from asserting the equity of my Cause, and soundness of my Positions, if once pass'd the Test of your Judgement. Its like the growth of my years may give you ground to expect from me now a Valedictory to Poesie; and indeed, upon the same account, I have but small encouragement to frustrate your Expectation; For, tho' Poesie be no improper study and divertisement to Youth, pregnant with Humour and Luxuriant Fancy, the soile in which Verse thrives best, yet it becomes unluckie and barren,

when the Imagination is sensible drain'd, and impaired of these capidus provisions, by supervenient Manhood, shooting forth the nobler Blooms of Reason and Memory; which, as 'twere by the natural course, succeed to be Occupl'd. Considering the consumetie and harsh censures Poets are obnoxious unto, for, as the E. of Rosecommon on Horace's Art of Poetrie, sings,

Now lunacie that's past the cure of Art,
With a long Beard and ten long dirty Nails,
Pals currant for Apollo's Livery.

And considering the difficulty, now, to reconcile the opinion of wise men to the person of a Poet, for tho' some stand well affected to Poetrie, they will hardly allow a grain weight of favour to the Poet; I need not be solicitous to preserve the Title; Nor stick for any preferable Claime to the Possession, or seek advantage in the enclosure, to renounce my Insestment in Parnassus. Wherefore I freely surrender my Poetical Priesthood, only I desire that, when I have assign'd the Badge of that whining profession, none would be so injurious as to detain from me the pledge of my Reputation, nor object to me the Stile, when I have abandon'd the Benefice. And now seeing I must give you the trouble of Correlling my Poem, I shall also give you encouragement to dispense with it, by acquainting you, 'tis the last: And as the Patrons of a posthumous work, might expect a thankful acknowledgement from the Author, if it should happen he were reviv'd again, so, methinks, you ought not to be disappointed of the like measure of gratitude from the surviving Author of this Poem, who is thus engag'd unto you, and shall ever study to acquit himself, as

Sir,

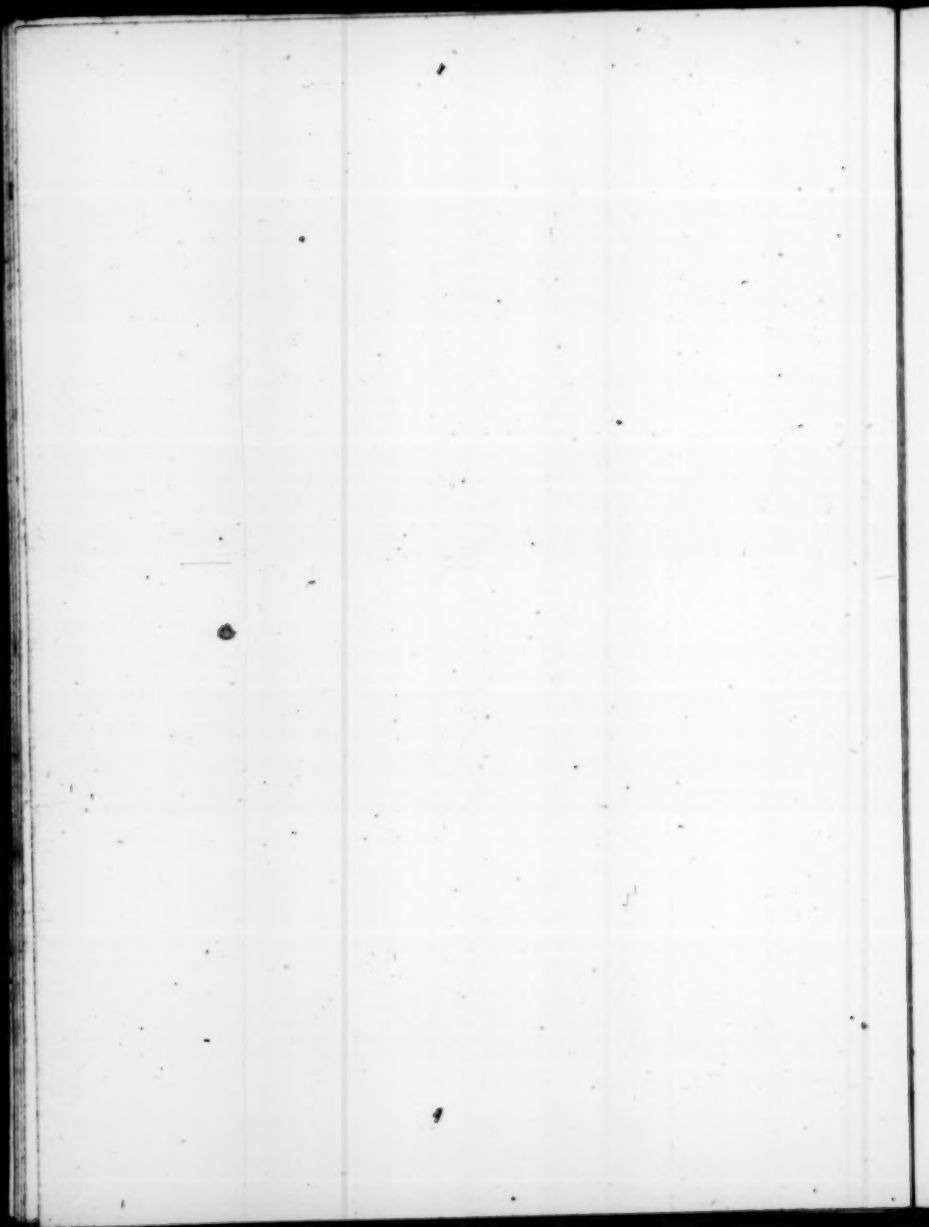
Your most humble and obliged Servant.

M. L.

THE

THE
P R E F A C E
TO THE
READER:

W HEN on this Poem, Kind Sirs, ye reflect
Both of a frowning, and benign aspect,
Ye need not seek in its cross form, to Dig
For the new Stamps of *Torle*, and of *Whig*.
Nor from thir nice *Distinctions*, *Rich*, and *North*,
Conclude, absurdly, such men to be worth.
For I bewitch'd to *Harmonie* by Rhimes
Dare not indulge the Discords of the Times.
Nor, simplie, vaunt to either hand t'ave play'd,
When in the mean time *Vertue* is *betray'd*.
When Star-Divines, agreed in Notes, presage
The Ills, which are, next year, to fill the Stage:
When secret Fate may that to Life recal,
On which time had bestow'd a *Funeral*.
The Fable of the Lion and the Fox
May now be appli'd, since on the *Gallick Pox*
Men are as apt to splite, as Ships on Rocks. }
He who desires to shun the *Sirens* Charms,
And to hug Lab'ring *Vertue* in his arms;
Let him *Ulysses* trace, that Man of Fame,
Or Read this *Hero*, our well-chosen Theame, }
And if he grow not wise, he can't the Poet blame. }



Patronus redux :

OR, OUR

PROTECTOUR

Is return'd safe again.

1.

WEre ever people happier then were we?
 Plentie and Peace bound long unto our Shore;
 From the hot Plague of Summer's Feaver fret,
 When fresh Springs were convey'd unto our Door,

† The drouth which happened in June and July, 1681.

‡ The well brought in to the Town by the E. May 29.

was then serviceable unto the Inhabitants.

2.

These, under Calander, we did enhance;
 Of the * first mover's Reign the blest Effect,
 Tho' the near Stars seem't ave great radiance,
 And with strong influence on us to reflect.

* K. C. 2.

3.

Wee'd tasted scarce the Fruits of his abode,
 The Summer of his Presence scarce enjoy'd,
 When Critick Health him quickly call'd abroad,
 And his Departure our Delights destroy'd.

Ev'n

4.
 Ev'n so from † those plac'd in the frigid zone,
 The Sun withdrawes his all-retrefhing Light,
 And the fresh Pleasures of their Day anone,
 End in the fable weed of a long Night.

† *Those dwelling in Greenland, and Island, situate between the Polar Arctick Circle and the North Pole.*

5.
 Did we not fully prize your influence?
 That you, so soon, t'eclipse your splendour chus'd,
 Thus to displace your *Vertue*, and drive hence
 The happiness, which we, it seems, abus'd.

6.
 So men, when sound and strong, ne'r reckon more
Health's value, then did *Aesop's* Cock the Gemm;
 †Till once thereof depriv'd, then they adore,
 What they before, possess'd of, did contemn.

† *Homines non prius intelligunt sua bona, quam cum ea amiserunt, quae habuerunt in potestate. Plaut. & Soph.*

7.
 What curs'd † Diseases still this Clime infest?
 And drive men in pursuit of health abroad;
 These ‡ Serpents sure are brooding in the West,
 While undevour'd by great *Montrose* his Rod.

† *Diseases are the effect of sin. Jo. 5. 14.*

‡ *The Serpent the first enſlayer to sin. Gen. ch. 3.*

8.

Sin was the thing which Mankind did defile,
And, since, *Rebellion* hath the Earth o'rrun ;
Sure the *Black * Box* was op'ned in this Isle,
If where the sin increas'd these *Ills* begun.

**The Box sent from Jupiter, with Pandora to Epimetheus, out of which, being opened all kind of evils flew, and fill'd the Earth with Diseases.*

9.

In his aspect, enough t'ave made us proud,
More then the *Indian* wealth we did engross,
While under it the *Vertues* all did shroud,
And nothing could our thriving Labours cross.

10.

Lo' it no sooner in black Clouds was wrapt,
But, sensible, we felt our state decline,
Each *Vertue* shrunk away, as Thunder-clapt,
And ev'ry thing our ruine did designe.

11.

Justice ‡ which all the rest doth represent,
With an offended eye asquint did look ;
The one to us, his Creatures, was but lent,
Th' other fixt on him, her † three-footed Book.

‡ *'Tis taken from Theognis. ἐν δὲ δικαιοσύνῃ συλλαβὴν αὖτ' ἀφίστη. (1)*
Justice in these virtues contineth onnes.

† *The three-Precepts of the Civil Law, viz. Honeste vivere; Alterum non ledere, Jus suum cuique dare.*

Grave

12.

Grave *Temperance*, when we her Bridle held,
Was, from the * *mean*, turn'd into loose excess,
The Reins, like *Phaeton*, we could not wield,
And, without Guide, the way but only guess.

* *Temperance is called from the Hebrew, Dober. (1) the mean of a thing.
Hence Ctc. Temperantia est moderatio cupiditatum rationali obediens.*

13.

Sweet *Friendship* * which adversitie doth prove,
As if grown peevish, straight forsook our road;
She, without him, could not find mutual Love,
Nor we trace her, but where he made abode.

* *Aurum igne, amicitia rebus adversis probatur. Embl. N. Chytr.*

14.

Lo! Christian *Charitie*, as wounded, bled,
Its Objects seem'd by meagre Cheeks to mourn,
The poor by no religious *Marie* fed,
And all the Land, *Unchristian*, seem'd to turn.

† *The Christian Name of the Countess of Calander: These are recorded in Scripture
for their Piety and Charitie.*

15.

* The instances of his indulgent Heart,
And sumptuous *Well* grief, diverslie, did show;
While these dissolv'd in tears, unforc'd by Art,
And this, grown heav'rish, did † forbear to flow.

* (1) *These on whom he us'd to confer favours.*

† *The Pipe sometimes was stopp'd, sometimes the water fled through the secret little
holes in the pipe.*

16.

True *Loyaltie*, the *A. B. C.* of our Youth;
 Departed not, but lay as't were asleep;
 Occasion call'd us not t' assert the truth,
 Loth, without Shepherd, to disturb the Sheep.

17.

The *Muses*, since *Mecenas* he retir'd,
 To whom, tho' absent, they paid due respect;
 *Were no more with the gen'rous grapes inspir'd,
 Nor got a † Mistress in the Intellect.

* They wanted a Bottle of the French Nectar; wherewith, at a fit hour in the afternoon, he us'd to exhilarate them.

† A Mistress in the Intellect: (1) Ensrationalis; for so the E. designed the Authors Mistress.

18.

Religion, which was wont to lead the *Van*,
 Came up, like tired Souldiers, in the *Rear*,
 All then, b' * example drawn, to Service ran,
 Such is th' advantage of an † *Overseer*.

* Scilicet in vulgus manant exempla regentum. Claud.

† In the Greek 'tis Επισκοπος, Episcopus. Hector was so designed by Homer. because he had a care of, and defended Troy.

19.

Trade, which before here constantly did flow,
 And made the Town of forraign Wealth to boast,
 Robb'd of its *Noble Patrone*, fell as low;
 The Town its Traffick, Trade its Freedom lost.

C

Our

20.

Our foes occasion catcht us to distress,
And ev'rie pettie foe appear'd too strong;
To him, our *Guardian*, we could not address,
Our selves unable to repair a wrong.

21.

To ev'rie stroak our Body open lay,
And what was aim'd against us did not miss;
But, like his absence, none did so disinay,
‡ Each suff' red a peculiar blow by this.

‡ *From Virgil, Quisque suos patimur Manes. Æneid. 6.*

22.

* *Normand*, our temper who exactlie knew,
And could a Salve applie to ev'ry sore;
Soon from our Helm the awful Pow'rs withdrew,
When our affairs requir'd a double Oar.

* *Normand Livingstoun of Milnhills, who had been Sheriff-depute and Bailie of the Regalltie of Falkirk, dieth.*

23.

The Pow'rs were angrie still, there yet remain'd
† A pious Hostie, to appease their ire;
So massie Gold, for better use ordain'd,
Must thus be tri'd, and purifi'd by Fire.

† *John Livingstoun of Kirkland, Tackf-man of the Excise of the Parish, and Dry Lord Calander's Trustee, is burnt in his own House, within the wood (while a cutting) by an accidental Fire, firing and destroying the House; his death and losse being much regretted by the Earl, Town, and others.*

24.

The blood of Beasts; it seems, the Gods deride,
 Man, harmless man, both Priest and Victim is;
 He, able only th' fire Test t' abide,
 Must expiate our guilt, procure our *Bliss*.

25.

‡ Or are the Defunct's Souls, by humane Blood,
 As th' Heathens fanci'd, now to be appeas'd?
 Nay rather he, who courted shades and woods,
 A living Tree in * Paradise is plac'd.

‡ *Humano autem sanguine placari defunctorum animas credebant.*

See *Farnabius* his Notes on the Tragedy of *Seneca*, called *Thras.* chor. 115.

* *Elysium*, it signifieth, in the Hebrew, *Dei nemus*.

26.

Our tryal was not o'r, until the † *Clerk*
 Had a surcease unto our *Worthies* sign'd;
 Fate knew that if the writing bore his mark,
 'T would pass ‡ unquestion'd by the rest behind.

‡ John Brown of Seabegs, Town-clerk dies.

‡ what he wrote and sign'd was still counted Authentick; his honesty being notour in the place.

27.

* These were the Pillars of our Loyal Town,
 And chiefest *remora* of the Fates below;
 Whom Secret Fate no sooner had o'rthrown,
 But we receiv'd th' impendent Fatal Blow.

* *Columna patria, mora fatum*, they were ascribed to *Hector*; See the Chorus of the first Act of *Seneca's* Tragedie, called *Thras*.

28.

In this our Triple loss, he also shar'd,
But, by his care and bounty, 'twas suppli'd,
Hischeering *Presence* then our grief empair'd,
Now when the cause is given, the cure's deni'd.

29.

So when the † Flames proud *London's* Beautie stain'd,
And made her Lovers to dissolve in grief;
The *Royal Arm* on it his Bountie rain'd,
And from his succ'ring looks each fetcht relief.

† *The great Fire in London, Anno 1666. ¶*

30.

To crouching thoughts at home we were enslav'd,
And the assaults of future fear did kill;
Lo! distant comfort there our hopes deceiv'd,
When here were present * *Illads* of ill.

* *Many evils and calamities, such as happened at the Siege of Ilium or Troy, which lasted ten years.*

31.

† A mass of sorrow each day is ingroft,
For fresh Tears yielding matter, time, and place:
As if the curses of that † bloody Ghost,
Had fallen on us, and miss'd * his own Son's race.

† *ut nulla dies in dolore caret, sed nova fletus causa ministrat ira ad plangens. Sen. in Troade. chor. lin. 96.*

‡ *Tantalus. * Atreus & Thyestes. See the first Act of Seneca's Thyestes.*

32.

What *Love*, dear *Patron*, hath us dispossest'd,
Your promised return, what fates retard ?

Tho

Tho' *Love* should cool, while we are sore distress'd;
Yet *Honour* bids you your own words regard.

33.

Make hast t' expel our foes, and bear the shock,
‡ O linger not, like th' *Gracians*, in the port;
Return as Victour to his vanquisht Flock,
Or, to your unscend people, a strong Fort.

‡ *Quam longa Danais semper in portu mora. Sen. in Tro. act. 2.*

34.

It seems the Gods did in this Kingdom fix
Their plagues, and nothing could our sin atone;
Thus* *Dryden's* year of wonders, sixty six,
Was but accomplished in eighty one.

* *The Port Laureat in England, who wrote a Poem, intituled, Annus Mirabilis or, Year of wonders, 1666. &c.*

35.

O thou whose pleasure ord'reth ev'ry thing,
And nothing done escapes thy piercing Eye;
A speedie period to my sufferings bring,
And let me next the † good impl'd espy.

Falkirk's Prayer.

† Fortiter malum qui patitur Idem post postitur bonum, *Plaut.*

36.

Grant, while I hope my troubles to escape,
And of ill Men and Dev'ls the subtle Plot;
That I may the surviving profit reap,
* The sweet remembrance of my former lot.

* *Dux fuit durum pati, meminisse dulce est. Sen. in Herc. fur.*

Make

37

Make me thus by affliction grow more wise,
 And like th' oppressed Palm, ascend more high,
 Out of thir mournful Ashes make me rise
 The more Renown'd, by a new progenie.

38.

Renew my *Patron's* health, too long bereft,
 But the dear purchase safe at home transplant,
 Wherein, to's Welcome, during life infect
 He may ne'r it, nor we the Owner want.

39.

Grant us Remorse, and this thy Doom restrain,
 Thy Judgements, Lord, on us do not entail;
 And if our Pastor can no respite gain,
 Lord let the Bishop of our Souls prevail.

40.

To thaw our Frosts make our warm Sun appear,
 And our eclips'd Horizon repossess;
 Grant the Land-Frigate homeward 'gain may steer,
 That we may yet retrieve our happiness.

41.

Our pray'rs were heard, thus th' easie Gods soon are,
 By pious *Airs* of the afflicted, pleas'd;
 As soon as *Jonah* made his mournful Pray'r
 He from the scalie Prison was releas'd.

42.

As † *Tullie* to the City 'gain to hie
His covetous desire could not withstand ;
Ev'n so our Patriot cast a longing eye,
Far back reflected on his native Land.

† *Marcus Tullius Cicero*, v. Epist. Fam. lib. 2. Ep. 11. & lib. 7. Ep. 3.

43.

Yet here always, tho' distant far from this,
B' ubiquitie of care, he present was ;
So *Ovid* his dumb * Legat did dismiss
To *Rome*, when there the Master could not pass.

* *Sine me liber ibis in urbem*, &c. *Trist. lib. 1. Eleg. 1.*

44.

As soon's he had survey'd it in his mind,
He was transported hither by desire ;
His winged fancy could sweet footing find,
VVhere he from cares of Court wont to retire.

45.

No wonder he preferr'd this Plot of ground
To th' *English* Dales, which tempted but his Eyes ;
Here all these Pleasures, without price, abound,
Planting at home his Earthlie Paradise.

46.

He payes, afar, a Visit to the Town,
On which he ample Ben'fits did bestow ;
Obscure and low, bereft of *Patrone*, grown,
VVhose rise again to him alone must ow.

Nor

47.

Nor Law, nor Order did amongst them thrive,
 As if they had been under Pupillage;
 But whose free course his presence will revive,
 † And bring on them again the Golden age.

† --- ac cunctis surget gens aurea civis; Virg. Ecl: 4.

48.

As when *Aurora* draws away the *Screen*
 From *Earth*, and with *Vermilion* paints the *Skie*,
 The *Sun* in our *Horizon* straight is seen,
 Impatient till her Beauties he espy.

His Lady first returns.

49.

So our *Lord's* way was with chaste Beauty strow'd,
 His *Ladie's* Graces, of magnetick force;
 VVhich, when first view'd by our expecting Croud,
 Gave notice, he would soon begin his Course.

50.

Lo! how her Glorious Presence chear'd the Fields,
 And made the Journey seem exceeding sweet;
 The Pleasures which she brought, the way but yields,
 And ev'rie thing kind welcome seem'd to Greet.

51.

The Birds, the feather'd *Muses* of each place,
 To welcome her by sweetest † *Stanza's* strove,

And

And weari'd not her moving Court to trace,
As if with some bright object faln in love.

† Stanza is a Staff or number of Verses, (more or less, according to the diversity of Stanzas) whose Lines or Rhimes still return in the same order.

52.

VVind only fail'd, to set him off from shore,
His restless thoughts already home confin'd,
VVhich, as his Harbingers dispatch'd before,
Foretold himself would not stay long behind.

53.

It took effect, the weather straight grew fair,
A gentle Gale sprung from its Earthly womb,
The Sun both guilt the Skie and warm'd the Air,
And all did club for to dispatch him home.

54.

The Sea-leagues seem'd to be abridg'd in walks,
And all the Seasons to be chang'd to May;
VVhile his † enrich'd and time-beguiling talk,
Then the swift pinnace, did discuss more way.

† — *varioq; viam sermone levabat.* Virg. Æneid. 8.

55.

First, at the † flitting Port, the Land he preßt,
VVhere he his Votive Table satisf'd;
Thus to do good his purposes were blest,
And did forestal a thankful VVind and Tide.

† 'Tis said to be flitting; because the privilege of a Staple-port is sometimes removed thence to Blacknels; this Port is like the unfixed Isles in the Ægean Sea: hence Virgil. — *credas innare revulsas Cycladas.*

36.

A† Friend near by, such such in absence found,
 To's welcome did the compliment first pay;
 And while the sundry christen'd Healths went round,
 He, but with * one, would terminate the Day.

† The Laird of Dechmond. * The B. his Health and welcome home was only remembered by him, through the whole day of his Arrival.

57.

The parted twain, in their Embraces sweet,
 Here match again, and distance reconcile;
 So Rivers seem with closer Huggs to meet,
 After Divorce made by some justling Isle.

My Lord and My Lady meet again in Dechmond's House.

58.

And their Re-union quite expells the fear,
 Their parting bred, and better hopes succeed;
 So ill, a-part when † Leda's Twins appear,
 Good luck, when join'd, to Sailers is decreed.

† Calliope & Pollux.

59.

From thence, like Lovers, longing to improve
 The mutual Pleasures, home they quickly drive,
 VWhere they unlock not former knots of Love,
 But th' holy flame, and nuptial sweets revive.

60.

At home? but yet he scarcely home hath win;
 VWhen him, unrested, bus'ness calls away;

Thus

Thus he must use his dwelling as an Inn,
Only to bait in, but not long to stay:

61.

For at the *Maiden-City* he arriv'd,
Often refresh'd by his Golden Show'rs;
Nor yet, by absence, of these Drops depriv'd,
Such Influence she hath on her Paramours.

62.

The Lawyers, for their Clients interest,
Their † Chymick Counsel lavishly disburse,
The Merchants woe him too to take their Test,
And both agree to milk and share his Purse.

† As the Chymists extract Gold out of other Minerals, so their Counsel drawes the Silver and Gold out of their Clients Pockets.

63.

A Welcome Home each pay, a gainful Debt,
Knowing on whom to work, and how to move,
His gen'rous Soul will not let him forget,
Each to requite with Pledges of his Love.

64.

Thus, nobly their allegiance he repay'd ;
Him none for kindness, nor for Debt can crave : }
And while we long for's coming hither stay'd,
Of the unwilling *Citie* he took Leave.

65.

The distance, 'twixt his Palace and the Town,
Was swallow'd in the compend of a thought ;

He, by warm puffs of speedie triumph blown,
Hither, without Geometrie, was brought.

66.

The ten-years-wandering * Greek, upon the main,
Arriv'd, was not more welcome to his Spouse,
Then was our hon'ed Master come again,
Unto his people, and his lonelie House.

** Ulysses, who, after the Siege of Troy, lasting ten years, strayed other ten on the Sea, before he came home to his wife, Penelope.*

67.

His Palace seem'd, the * Doors and Windows ope,
With † laughing front, its Landlord to receive ;
Thus to the Builder's praises they gave scope,
And seem'd his stay, and oversight to crave.

** A glade and honourable way of Reception for when the Roman Emperours went in Triumph, as the Procession advanced, the doors were all opened.*

† By a metaphor, alluding to humane Laughter; hence Orld.

—— risu laxare labella.

68.

The people proud of their restored Lord,
Soon by diffusive joy were overcome ;
And at his Entry pow'd out of their hoard,
A show'r of blessings to his *Welcome home.*

69.

The Mothers frame the Children understand,
And shew such joy as vvith their age can suite,
And vvhile the elder run to Kisse his Hand,
With silent Eyes the younger him salute.

70.

Lo as he pass'd each Heart nevv vigour took,
 And straight forgot that they erstvvhile did mourn:
 Ev'n so the Flowvr's, fred from their Prison, look,
 When the nevv *Sun* to *Aries* doth return.

71.

All vvhile the Flagg of Duty is display'd,
 Their Persons, Povv'r, and Wishes under't bring,
 And while the Tribute of their Lips is paid,
 † Th' adjacent Hills with his loud Praises ring.

† From Virgil. — studilique faventum consonat omne nemus. — colles
 clamore resultant. *Æneid.* 5.

72.

So to a new Play, by the † Laureat spun,
 Acted on a new Theater, or Stage;
 Many, led by an am'rous humour run,
 And with their Plaudits, the whole Club engage.

† *Dryden Esq.* The Poet Laureate in *England*.

73.

* To his return, *Falkirk* will take delight
 To found an *Holy day*, and feast in State;
 So the brave *Thebans* from their signal fight
 Their yearlie Ceremonies us'd to date.

* To his return, &c. (1) *Falkirk* promising themselves the victory over Fate,
 and an issue from their troubles, through his return, will gladly commemorate
 the same, as the *Thebans* did their Victory, obtained at *Leuctra* by *Epomi-*
nondas.

The

74.

The *Graces* now on the ascendent are,
 The † *Virgin*, and old *Saturne* come again;
Warrs Gates are shut, and they such *Fortune* share,
 As *Rome* did under its first *Founders* Reign.

† From Virgil. Jam redit & Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna.

75.

‡ Again they gladly to his Reign submit,
 The Powr's obeying from the *Sacred* got;
 Whom, if, by right, he had not wedded it,
 They would call hither to preside, by Vote.

‡ From Virgil.--- Imperloq; iterum paremus orantes. *Æneid.* 4.

76.

And now their *Well* with a full Pipe abounds,
 And doth its Way by Tides of Joy extend;
 The measur'd falls of whose glad Streames will sound
 The Donour's *Welcome home*, world without end.

77.

The Fabrick of this Monument of Fame,
 At stately height arrives, by fair degrees;
 And each, by higher Notes, as't were Proclaim
 The Founder's praise, and hold spectators eyes.

78.

The Shire with circling mirth receives its † *Reeve*
Sheriff, on just and hon'rarie account:

Whose

Whose Chief and Loyal Town its grief reprieves,
Turning the *Dol'rous*, to a *Joyful Mount*.

† In the Saxon language 'tis the Governour of a Mannour, or Lordship; hence Sheriff, is the Reeve of a Shire the Guardian of a Countie.

* Sterling was formerly called in the Latins, Mons Dolorosus.

79.

Their former state, his Presence doth reduce,
And raise their Pleasures from the fatal Urn;
His looks doe Soul in ev'rie thing infuse,
† And *Vertue* scorn'd dares, with its Lord, return.

† From Horace ——— Et neglecta redire virtus
Audet ——— Epod. ult.

80.

Religion, which of *Faith* and *Life's* compos'd,
Grew fresh again, and a new courage took,
Within the *Kirk* the *Parish* is inclos'd,
And his *Devotion* is the *Laicks* Book.

81.

His Zeal unto the *Church* is well diffus'd,
Flowing through all its Pastors, *Levs's* race;
By him his own is † honourable us'd,
Striving to found his Patronage on *Grace*.

† 1 *Thessal*, 5. 12, 13.

82.

The lustre of whose *Grace* the † *Chappel* Paints,
And th' exercise of others *Grace* excites.

So th' *English* Church is Beautifi'd by *Saints*,
And to the Heavens rapps its Profelites.

† 'Tis called in Latine, Varlum facellam. (1) The party-coloured Chappell or Church: tho' now called Fall-kirk.

83.

His *Conscience*, laid unto the sacred Line,
Is found exact, and worthie to get trust;
His *Honesty* his *Honour* doth Define,
And the exactness of the rul'd adjust.

84.

As *Theseus* did the Labyrinth deride,
By th' help and train of *Ariadne's* Threed;
So he, the Sacred Rule being still his guide,
From the dark Mazes of the times is freed.

† See *Ovid Metamorph. lib. 8.*

85.

Justice, observing him, on us did throw
At once both Eyes, dispensing looks by Rules;
Thus she, vvho lookt before *Regardant*, novv
† Is, vvith our *Lyon, Sejan*, full-fac'd gules.

† Is vvith our *Lyon*, &c. (1) As the red Lion sitting upon the top of the wall, which the E. erected in Falkirk, supporting his Arms, in that posture seems to look straight; So *Justice* now doth not incline to one side nor other vvith her Eyes.

86.

As his true *Honesty*, meant by the * *Shield*,
Is firmly propt by the proud *Lyon's* Pavv:
† So may our *Town* be safe, vvhile 'tis upheld
By this great *Atlas* of the *Civil Law*.

† 'Tis Sable; which *Heraulds* make to denote honesty and prudence. † So may &c. Thus *Rome* and *Lacedæmon* flourish'd most under *Numa Pompilius*, and *Lycurgus*, famous *Law-givers*.
When

87.

When doubtful Cases in the Law occur;
 The practicks of his Life we need but scan;
 Scarce one foul Act that Volume seems to blur,
 * But each page giveth the due to God and Man.

* But each Page (1) universal justice; when we give to God the things that are Gods; to Caesar the things that are Caesars.

88.

Nor Rich nor Poor, through preference, are heard,
 Nor the first speaker, can bribe his applause;
 Like *Alexander*, th' other Ear unbarr'd,
 Is always free reserv'd unto the Cause.

* *Alexander Magnus* In judiciis & causis litigandum alteram aurem vel iuragram servat. *Plut.*

89.

† As a good Poet doth not 'gainst measures sing,
 But hath to Laws of Art a due respect;
 Ev'n so his Acts in equal ballance hing,
 And of strict Justice make him* *Architect*.

† As a good Poet, &c. 'tis the *Apophthegme* of *Themistocles* to *Simonides*. *Plut.*
 * *Justitiae Architectus*. from *Pindar*.

90.

Who would obedience to his Laws refuse?
 When the extreams are so well interlac'd,
 Which would be, if ‡ *Rogation* were in use,
 By all the people's suffrages embrac'd.

‡ *Rogation* of the Laws among the Romans was thus; The Magistrates having made and published a Law, convened the people in the field of Mars, and asked them whether or not they would have that Law Established, and according to their Suffrages, 'twas either abrogated, or approv'd and confirm'd.
 v. *Antiq. Rom. leg. Rog.* E His

91.

His Debtors to indulge he's eas'lie brib'd,
 Yet most precisely purgeth his own Debt,
 His life in † *Melibæus* is describ'd,
 To calm the Countrie, and Land-marks to set.

[† See Olymplus Nemesianus Ecl. 1. His Description of just Melibæus.

92.

The man, by him to sit in Judgement call'd,
 Must *Justice* weigh with an impartial hand,
 * So those, by the *Ægyptian Kings* install'd,
 Were ti'd to Law, tho' th' King should countermand.

* Plutarch in his *Apophthegms of Kings*, &c.

93.

† The worthie still commence his substitute,
 And such, tho' strangers, here give only price;
 Whereas that *Citise's Gates* 'gainst *Vertue* shut,
 Are necessarily open unto *Vice*.

† The worthy &c. Romanorum Imperium ad viros bonos, vel externos saepe
 delatum, nam ubi fores, &c. Natal. Com. lib. 7.

94.

Friendship, which, with the * *Head*, our bounds had fled,
 Now by a closer Union is begun,
 Thus She doth his uniting *Presence* wed,
 And wooe him as the Marigold the Sun.

* Καρ' ὁμοῦ, As between the Head and the Members, so there is a near con-
 junction, and Sacred Tie betwixt Friends; Hence Horace, Animi dimi-
 dium meæ: Englisht, my better half:

95.

His Friendship knows no treach'rie, nor by path,
Nor can the knot be easilie untwin'd,
The pious reliq's of the ‡ *Attick* Faith,
Are on the Table of his Heart enshrin'd.

‡ *Antica fides, 'tis a Proverb, from the City of Athens, famous for their unfeign'd affection to their Friends; Hence 'tis said, that at Athens there was a Temple built to the Goddess of Faith, Plur.*

96.

His *Friendship*, the † three requisits unloads,
Which he, deep-fraughted, doth to's Friends import,
* To whom he daigns to shew's familiar *Gods*,
And give sufficient share of ev'rie sort.

† *Virtut, pleasure, profit.*

* From Lucan *dignare tuos aperire penates. ad Pisonem:*
That is, he bountifully opens his store, or Store-house to his Friends, hence Cic.
lays, rem familiarem aperit benignitas 2. Offic.

97.

He chuseth Friends by worth, and not by weight,
The honest, tho' but poor, enhance his Voice,
And those who fit his humor, are upright;
Such sympathy is 'twixt his Friends and choice.

98.

Altho' his Genius † sociable is,
Yet likes not Leagues with many to contract;
For scatt'red *Love* becomes too soon remiss
And many Friends too many cares exact.

† *Homo natura est appetens socij. Cic. in Lel.*

E 2

The

99.

The fewer Branches that the stock foment,
 The *Bodie's* sap is not so soon decay'd ;
 And a great *River* deeper water vents,
 Where Streams through fewer Channels are convey'd.

100.

† To all the Right-hand 'tis unsafe to reach,
 Or any, rashly, our near Friend to make :
 * So the first matter, as the Physicks teach,
 Is any form made capable to take.

† *Ne cuius Dextram injectoris. Adag. Pythag.*

* In Philosophie 'tis call'd *materia prima*. defined, an incompleat substance variously determinated by the different forms.

101.

Their Room all blanch, yet without *Charter* hold,
 ‡ Nor by the new, the old are justled out;
 And these, in the * first Table once enroll'd,
 Stand fast, tho' *Fortune's* wheel should turn about.

‡ *Novos parant amicos ne obliviscere veterum. Adag. Hermol. Barb.*

* In the Register of Friendship there were certain Classes; and these of the first Table and admision, were prefer'd to these of the second Table and admision. *vid. Sen. de benef. lib. 6. cap. 33.*

102.

His Friendship with their *Fortune* won't expire,
 † The lab'ring Ship abhorring to forsake:
 * And when their wounds due medicine require,
Duty and *Pitie* place together take.

† *From Ovid. Turpe laborantem deseruisse ratem. lib. 2. de Ponto.*

* *Dum medicinam vulnera poscant, is locus officio. Sil.*

These

103.

These timely and discreetly he reproves,
Not fearing, for reproof, his Friends to loose ;
* So sometimes to the Patient, whom he loves,
Th' expert Physician gives a tarter Dose.

* *Morbi interdum amarulentis potionibus potius sanantur, quam si dulciora adhibeas.* Pythag.

104.

His favours, secretly, he makes them taste,
Which are more welcome, when they thus surprize ;
So that * *Philosopher's* conveying cast,
Seem'd more enam'ring in the Painter's Eyes.

* *Arcefilaus.* † *Apelles.* See *Plat. Mor.*

105.

He won't cement with these who palliat Truth,
And † mutual admonition do repell ;
* He, whose mind is bely'd by's fawning mouth,
Is unto him as odious as is Hell.

† *ut monere & moneri est utraque amicitia, sic &c.* Cic. in *Lal.*
From *Homtr. Iliad. 1.*

Ἐχθρὸς γὰρ μοι κῆρυξ ὁμῶς αἰδέομαι πολὺν
Ὅστις ἔταρον μὲν κούβητι ἐνὶ φρεσὶν, ἄλλο δ' ἑλίζει.

106.

† These, who to what he speaks, strain their assent,
And to his humour can their own adapt,
The subtle Fowler fitly represent,
When by his mimick voice the Bird's entrapt.

† From *Terence. Postremo impetravi egomet mihi omnia assentari.*

By

107

By honi'd words he'll not be prey'd upon,
 When under such the lurking* venome stayes;
 † And tho' smooth-tongu'd applause hath Honour won
 Yet better 'tis to claim deserved *Praise*.

* *Habet enim suum venenum blanda oratio. Sen.*

† *Bonum enim est laudari, sed præstantius est esse laudabilem. idem.*

108.

* Now *Temperance* began their Hearts to wean
 From tickling pleasures which they had pursu'd ;
 † As soon's he rul'd the day, the Golden mean
 Was in the motions of their minds renew'd.

* *Temperantia cernitur in prætermittendis voluptatibus. Cic. 5. de Fin. 67.*

† A metaphor taken from the Sun, who not only ruleth the day, and keeps
 a measure himself, but likewise moderates the course of the Planets. Hence
Cic. 5. Tuscul. 42. Temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum.

109.

His *Temperance* hath influence upon us,
 Perswasive by its modest Dialect:
 When he superfluous cost abandons thus,
 We, needless excess, must, for shame, correct.

110.

Frugality, his humour thus doth fit,
 Being thereto from his budding youth inur'd ;
 † So by the youth, in warrs taught well t' acquit
 His age, *Want* will be patiently endur'd.

† From *Horace* od. 2. lib. 3. *Angustam, amici, pauperiem pati,
 Robustus acris militiis puer
 Condiscat.*

III.

Good Education is a kind of spell,
Whereby the Child, in's spring, is lull'd asleep,
Untill his pliant mind be season'd well,
† Which will the scent, through all its seasons, keep.

† *Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem*
Testa diu. Hor. Epist. 2. lib. 1.

III2.

* Yet, when his Honour at the stake is laid,
He can in lib'ral offerings ev'n transgress;
Deserving works, by him are doubly paid,
His Bounty rather tending to excess.

* *Liberalis dabit propter bonitatem, & recte, quibus oportet & quando oportet.*
Arist. lib. 4. Eth.

III3.

† And while he strives to imitate the Gods,
The man ingrate of his Benev'lence shares;
So, with ill men the Sun lives not at odds,
But to their roofes indiff'rently repairs.

† *Si deus imitavis, da etiam ingratiss, nam & sceleratis Sol oritur, &c. Sen.*
de benef.

III4.

He might, by *Fortune*, be to riot mov'd,
Yet hugs *Sobriety* the Friend of Health,
So Life may be prolong'd, Estate improv'd,
* Mingling together *Poverty* and *Wealth*.

* *From Ausonius. Et misceret opes pauperiemq; simul lib. Epigram.*

• † Little.

115.

† Little sufficeth *Nature* best, if such
We knew aright to use, and not to waste,
He thinks it meet, * whose pow'r can compass much, †
To be contented quietly with least.

† From Claud. l. 1. *Vivitur exiguo melius;*

si quis cognoverit uti.

* *Minimum decet lubere, cui multum licet.* Sen.

116.

Our *Loyalty*, the Subject's nat'ral *Test*,
His happy advent from its † slumber rous'd,
By his obedient mouth we are confess,
Altho' before, through want of tongue excus'd.

† *Virtue is apt to slumber, if it be not stirr'd up by exercise, Hence Virg. Æn. l. 10. Nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit. See number. 16.*

117.

This seems t'ave been an an Heritage entail'd
Upon the * *Fam'lie*, still to be improv'd;
Nay thro this breath, long from the stock exhal'd,
The † arms will still be honour'd, and belov'd,

* *Buchanan & Burnetts unjust Characters of this Family are to be imputed to their serving a Party.*

† (1) *Branches of the Family; whereof Calander is the first.*

118.

Digres- A Race so stamp'd with Loyalty and Wit,
sion. That it should ever tend to the ascent,
Not only in the * *Senate*, rais'd, to sit,
But to enhance the Reins of † Government.

* Several of the Lords of *Linlithgow* were Privy Counsellours.

† *Sir Alexander Livingstone*, thereafter Lord *Livingstone*, was made Governor of Scotland in King *James the Second's* minority. What

119.

*What †Tongue, the Index of th' abounding Heart;
Hath greater Love to their great Lord exprest?
I pray, whose † hand was abler to assert
His Prince and Countrey's mutual interest?*

† See the Edinburgh Edition (A. 1482.) of Buchanan's History, fol. 119.

† James late Earl of Calander was portrayed with a Baton in his right hand, above which was this Supercription, *Hæc dextera vindix, Principis & patriæ.*

120.

*With what a courage did †he brave his fate,
Who fell by 100 too powerful foes oreborn:
And with his dying breath pronounc'd it great,
Court grandeur and all earthly pomp to scorn.*

† James Livingstone Son to the Governour, See Leslie's History, l. 8. pag. 289.

121.

*What Courtier, midst vicissitudes of State,
Hath longer stood unhing'd, or tumbled down?
As if true merit atm'd to consecrate
Brave †George, the surest Atlas of the Crown.*

† George present Earl of Linlithgow, hath continued to be Colonel to the Kings Guard of Foot, since His Majesty's Restauration, and his last breath is likely (if desert avail) to date his Exaltation.

122.

** He who succeeds to lead the Fam'lie's van,
Is like to inherit too their lasting Fame;
If they the Nation of that Tribe began,
He'll prove the chief promoter of the same.*

* George present Lord Livingstone, is inclin'd to encourage the Name; where-
of he is the noble Chief.

F

And

I 23.

'And lo a † graff sprung from that verdant stem,
Early begins fair Blossoms to send forth,
Making the lustre of that sparkling Gemm
To be best seen, through his own living worth.

† Alexander second Son to the Earl of Linlithgow, lookt upon, by all men,
as the most hopeful Gentleman in the Name.

I 24.

None can him, for *Disloy'tie* to his Prince,
Without injuring innocence, impeach,
The Legends of his Faith and Life evince
The practice, of what Law and Gospel teach.

I 25.

For he, in th' old stock of † *Allegiance* 'graft,
The right of the Supreme can ne'r explode,
By Faith, on whatso'er pretext, he's taught
Not to resist the *Ordinance* of God.

See Act 1. and 11. Sess. 1. Parl. 1. Cap. 2.

I 26.

In state affairs his hands were not embrew'd;
And yet his *Loy'tie* is no whit the less;
This in his private station hath been shew'd
Not yet being call'd to publick business.

I 27.

And he, whose temper jumps not with the time,
A more retired course of Life should drive;

Thus

Thus † he, who with the publick could not chime,
Did not in men's eyes, like *Augustus*, live

† *Tiberius. Hence Tac; Annal. 1. Alla Tiberio morum via;*

128.

If we the *Court* and *Countrie* would compare,
Reck'ning with that, the † changes, cares, and strife:
One, but half-witted, sure would this preferr,
And damn the greatness of a *Courtlie* life.

† *Scit, quicquid; vult, potens*

Aula culmine labris &c. Sen. in Thyeste.

129.

The *Countrie* life effectually promotes
True**piety*, and innocence abetts;
Unto sublimer thoughts it us devotes,
And frees us from the Art of counterfeitts.

* -- *Exeat aula, qui vult esse pius. Luc. lib. 8.*

† And frees us, &c. For the *Countrie* simplicity requires not that policy which is
studied in Courts. Hence *Sen. Fraus sublimi regnat in aula. in Hippol.*

130.

Here he enjoys what wish can e're pursue,
Hugging contentment under's shady grove;
The pow'rs, as'twere, allow him here to † view,
And to foretaste the sweet that are above.

† *See Deuter. ch. 34. v. 1, 2, 3, 4.*

131.

Here is the shade of a well peopled wood,
Where Nature's choristers have pleasant shroud,

A Garden where the * glitt'ring flow'rs do bud,
 † And a Spring talking, musically, loud.

* *Hic radiant flores.* Claud;

† *Aspice labentes jucundo murmure rivos.* Ovid;

132.

Lo here are * flow'rie Walks, and † laughing meads,
 These feed the body, and the eyes thir Feast;
 With pond'rous Fruit, here each Tree hangs its head,
 Able to tempt the eye, and please the taste.

* *Quem flora vallis paverit,* Petrar :

† *Aspice curvatos pomorum pondre ramos.* Ovid:

133.

His Palace, bord'ring with the common Rode,
 Seems, hospitably, for its guests to call;
 And, by his pains, repaired alamode,
 Outbraves the Shadow of the † Roman wall.

† The Rampier built by the Emperor Severus, betwixt Abercorn and Dumbarton or Alcluich, to keep back the Scots and Picts from invading their new Province there: 'tis call'd otherwise Grahame's Dyke, either because it was rag'd to the ground by one of that name; or because Graeme, in our old Language, and Severus in the Latine signifie the same thing. The Earl made this Dyke level with the ground, upon which his Palace is built; about 200. and odd paces distant upon the south side of the wall.

134.

The ancient Towre, which was by th' English storm'd,
 And by them suff'red an* unbribed death;
 Behov'd, by levelling, to be reform'd,
 And to be purg'd from the Usurper's † breath.

* This fell out on the 15th. of July 1651. Sixty two persons were kill'd in the Garrison nobly resisting.

† It is reported in his life and death that he flunk horribly after he expired.

He

135.

He means his Dwelling publickly to shew,
 Removing lets, which might obstruct the eye;
 So † *Drusus* House was built in open view,
 That all the City might his life survey.

† *Julius Drusus* a Senator of Rome, See *Plat. Moral.*

136.

Yet, Hermit-lik, he courts not Solitude,
 † Tho never less alone, but when he's so;
 A civil life he leads for * for others good,
 Which is the best and noblest of the two.

* *Non solum nobis natus sumus, orsusq; nostri partem patria vindicat; partem parentes, partem amici.* Plato.

137.

Lo *Charity* of its wounds freely cur'd,
 Retrives the Revenues it had before,
 Others are by his *Charity* allur'd,
 † While he the widow cheares, and feeds the poor.

† *Cor viduae consolatus sum, pater etiam pauperum.* Job 29. 31. See Number: 14:

138.

Within his breast the naked Graces meet,
 And, christianly, their Offices exerce;
 † There is their Temple reer'd, as in the street;
 Ne'r meaning to cut off the poor, their ‡ terce.

† The Graces Temple was built in the midst of the Streets, that all passers by might be put in mind of Benevolence.

‡ Terces, as to wivers, are taken away, by *Alt* 10: *Part* 3: *K;* *Ch:* 2:

139.

If *Charity* its traffick can enrich,
Then he might soon a wealthy Merchant grow,
† For he refuseth not an *Alms*, and which,
Often unask'd, he largely doth bestow.

† From *Claud: Nil negat, & sese vel non poscentibus offert.*

140.

The needy, dayly entring at his Gates,
Return suppli'd with a most willing loan;
And left the † wingleſs bee meet with hard fate,
He oft, with hony, feeds the * yawning drone.

† (1) such as are fit objects of *Charity* * (i.e.) these who seem to claim our pitee, but deserve not. See *Quarl. Enchir.* cent: 2: ch: 2: and cent: 3: chap: 71:

141.

His wealth thus is for ends, by God design'd,
And not for worldly byas ends employ'd;
And tho' the payment here should be declin'd,
Yet *will, with *int'rest, after be enjoy'd,

See *Prov: 19: 17: and Mat: 16: 21:*

142.

The *Muses*, in their *Patron's* presence ſafe,
* Recover their † collation, calhier'd long;
Glad to have made their first Love's Epitaph,
And kindly tun'd the *Reale's* nuptial song.

† See notes upon Number: 17: Collation is a little Banquet, or Contribution.

* *Ens reale*, in opposition to *Ens rationis*, their first Misſtriss.

143.

He still refresheth with the early dew,
Of his free favour, the ingenious Bards:

* *Ma-*

* *Maro's reproach to him will ne'r accrue,*
While he the Gods, and Sacred *Verse* regards.

* *Nihil ille Deos, nil carmina curat: Virgil: Eclog: 8: de Daphnide.*

144.

To pay them honour he's no whit a sham'd ;
Nor thinks't 'disparagement to nourish Art :
† *Mecenas* by Posterity is fam'd,
Who did much favour to the Tribe impart.

† *Mecenas was the proper name of a noble Roman, the favourite of Augustus, to whom he recommended Virgil and Horace; he was a special friend to all Poets, hence 'tis said. De Poet. sorte*

Solus Mecenas verus amicus erat.

Virgil wrote his Georgicks in his honour, and dedicated them unto him, hence in the beginning of the last Book of the Georgicks, he says ——— Hanc etiam Mecenas adspice partem.

Several Odes, Epodes & Epistles of Horace bear the inscription Ad Mæcenatem. From him all friends and Patrons to the Muses are call'd Mæcenales: though the name and occasion thereof be grown much out of fashion.

145.

The *Nine*, from * *Jove*, their pedigree derive,
But their well-being much to this *Hero* owes ;
'Tis just his † praises should his fate survive,
If such advantage from the *Muses* flows.

* *'Tis clear from Homer χαρις τε καὶ κλεος δόξ. in Hymns.*

† *Dignum laude vltum, Musa vetat mori. Hor. lib. 4. od: 8:*

146.

To count his *Vertues* o'r, and trace their tracks,
They'l take delight, enam'ed with his *Name* ;
Nay they, † if Glory can but match his *Acts*,
Will write them in the *Calendar* of fame.

† *From Virgil: Et dubitamus adhuc virtutem extendere sellis Æneid: 5:*

Why

147.

VVhy should a drop of his Renown be spilt,
 VVhile by the *Muses*, 't may be intercept,
 Or, on such Chappel as the * *Roman* built,
 'T may be engraven, and from falling kept.

* *Marcellus. who caus'd a Chappel be builded, bearing the name Virtutis & Honoris Plut.*

148.

Through his departure, *Trade*, shipwrack'd almost,
 Discov'reth nigh a long expected Port;
 Now *Riches* will be driven on our Coast,
 And *Commerce* will chuse hitherto resort.

149.

The Town's dear purchas'd freedom he'l defend,
 VVhich some had ta'en occasion to invade;
 Thus from the *Duke*, the Merchants noble friend,
 Our Peers may be mov'd to encourage *Trade*.

150.

The old unjust * reproach is now defac'd,
 VVhile all the fruit of their Industrie taste,
 His frugal steps, now by his people trac'd,
 Make 't seem a paradox to loose, or waste.

* *That the Bairns of Falkirk die before they thrive.*

151.

But might the † Scandal bear a new Record,
 That, of Renown, 't might a new income bring,

If

151.

If so we prove more duteous to our *Lord*
And, with our *Lord*, more *Loyal* to our *King*.

† *The foresaid Scandal, That the Bairns &c. it is here set down in Latine Verse, as it was elsewhere described by the Author thus.*

Scilicet hic genitum, verus est injuria, prolem
Quamve facti rem, vel proficit, ante mori:
Nempe quod urbs Regi clives tulit usq; fideles,
Qui malè-fidorum nè vel in ore vident.

Englised. *Fame, feigning Children, here begotten, dy'd,
E're they began to thrive, too long bely'd;
'Cause this Ground still a Loyal Crop did yield,
which thrives not, sown in a disloyal Field.*

152.

O're them his Power, gently exercis'd,
With their consent, hath him obedience won;
To him the *People's* hearts are sacrific'd,
While he is pleas'd to make their case his own.

153.

The Sun when near to make the brightest hour,
And reach the highest point, appears most slow;
So, he exalted both in Place, and Pow'r,
Becomes more moderate, and nobly low.

154.

To purchase Rev'rence, he doth not affect
By coy and swelling lookes, and seem too high,
When he, who meets with such squint ey'd neglect,
Into his life, too curiously, will pry.

155.

Nor yet remark'd, on suppliants to have frown'd,
His † *Clemency* being by such Voice alarm'd,
So * *Caesar's* ears were by the zealous sound
Of Pray'rs and Supplications strangely charm'd.

† *Nihil est laudabilius, nihil magno & praeclaro viro dignius placabilitate & clementiâ. Cic. libi 1. Offic.*

* *Plut.*

156.

Strange! how a kind *Superiour's* look or word
Charmes the warm heart, and makes th' affection springs;
So † he, who easie access did afford,
Was only worthy thought, to be a King.

† *Cleomenes King of Sparta. Plut.*

157.

Here *Vertue's* Tree appears to grow and spread,
And stand, unshaken, fix'd by a deep root;
And tho' the Tree is hid, as was * *Nile's* head,
Yet 'tis known to his People by the Fruit.

† *'Twas said of old that Nile conceal'd its spring, for the Ancients were ignorant of its original; but 'tis now said to arise from the mountains, called Lunx montes, in Ethlopla: the length of this River is about 900 German miles.*

158.

As that cold* herb, when growing near the Vine,
Transmits its healing *Vertue* to the Grape;
Ev'n so his active *Vertues* theirs refine,
And by his † *Courtly Manners* theirs they shape.

* *Mandragora, or Mandrake. Plut.*

† *Ipse homines in reges, velut unde exemplum mors formant. Liv. deti 1. lib. 1.*

By

159.

By him that subtle † Precept's not transcrib'd
 For the *appearance*, not the *thing* to care;
 He, only by *Moralities*, is brib'd,
 Not by *Politicks*, which vain *Titles* bear.

† *Machiavels precept.*

160.

Could Sacred *Vertue* humane shape invest,
 Sure it would his assume, as most *Divine*;
 Lest th' Inns should be mistaken by her Guest,
 Here are hung up all * *Plutarch's* speaking signs.

* *Plutarch mustath up ten signs, which he makes to be the discoverers and touchstone of Vertue. See his Morals, of proceeding in Vertue.*

161.

Thus he the toils of *Vertue* first o'r come,
 May † Honour's Trophees, not unjustly claim;
 So all through *Vertue's* Temple, at old *Rome*,
 Were wont to pass, e're they to *Honour's* came.

† *Honor est virtutis premium. Hence Virgil.*

Ipse precipue doctioribus addit honores. l. 3. Ætid.

162.

As *Cæsar* did his waiting Friends engage,
 To seal his last breath with a joyful cry,
 So he, his part once acted on the Stage,
 Will sure deserve a solemn *Plaudite*.

163.

His former *benefits*, among them sown,
 (Tho' yet the later he upon them heaps)

G 2

† Twice

‡ Twice blasted, now by's * second heat are grown
Mature, and hea ‡ thankful Harvest reaps.

† Twice blasted, &c. from Virgil *Bis quæ tolem, bis frigora sensit.*

* By his second heat, &c. (1) their Gratitude, blasted twice before, through his departure, seems now by his second Presence to be reviv'd, and warm'd again, and they become thankful for his benefit.

‡ From Virgil: *Ille seges decum votis responder.*

164.

‡ The better part he chuseth, to Bestow,
To take with thankful hearts, they make't their work,
Ne'r to be chang'd into the * male Cuckow,
But hatch'd, as't were, under the ‡ grateful Stork.

† *Beatus est dare quam accipere, Ali. 20.*

* *Cuculus matrem vorat: ingratus Benefactorem. Adag. ex Cosmoscopia Christi-
and. N. Chytræl.*

‡ *Conclia pietatis erga parentes magistra est. Idem.*

165.

They pray he may, at home, sound Health enjoy,
Where th' * airless then the English ‡ soil offends;
Where he can better his ‡ Soul's Health employ,
And sway the Bodie's, if't on that depends.

* The air is here more cold, whereby the natural heat is more united and kept in the bodie, which renders the people more strong, and longer liv'd.

† The soil is there more fat, which, as Cyrus said, makes men more soft and effeminate, then the sharp and hillie Countreies; hence Cic. *Ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit illa, ut ignis oleo.* Besides the marshy ground doth exhale many vapours, which rendreth the air more thick, and unwholesome.

‡ (1e) Honestly. Hence the similitude of *Thalassius. Sicut anima corpus secundam naturam vivificat; ita & animam virtus.*

166.

May these hot Baths thus prove medicinal,
To purge away all pain, and pamper Health;

So *Æson's* youth the † *Sorc'ress* did recal,
And made him Grat'late in the stoln wealth.

† *Medea: who restored youth to old Æson, the father of Jason, who, by Medea's art, stole the Golden Fleece from Colchos. See Ovid. Metamorph. lib. 7.*

167.

May his sweet mate, thus wat' red, pregnant grow,
And, landed safe, her masculine fraught unlade;
So while *Nile* doth the *Pharian* Lands o'rfrow,
Fruites are produc'd, and † living creatures made.

† *Plurima cultores utrisq; animalia glebis Inveniunt, &c. Ovid. Metam. 1.*

168.

After the fall of calm and balmie show'rs,
Which to be welcom'd, by the Fields are seen;
The smiling *spring* sends forth her plants and flow'rs,
And paints the teeming earth with white and green.

169.

O may this Treasure not long here be couch'd,
But drain'd, as streams, from this delicious source,
† The Palm and Olive, by *Latona* touch'd,
Did the strait passage, long obstructed, force.

† *Fama est in Delo nasci olivam & palmam, quibus tellis Latonam subiect parum edidisse cum ante id facere non potuisset. Ælian: in varia historia.*

170.

The fruitful Womb is now to *Scotland* sent,
To make the number up in *CHARLES* his waine;
Could Nature then be so improvident,
As t' introduce a *Prince*, without a *Train*.

This

171.

This doubtful Guest, *Health*, at dear rate repair'd,
To treat aright, the men of skill advise,
Not to be toss'd by cares, nor passions snar'd,
But th' * mean to keep in food, and exercise.

See Plutarch's precepts of health.

* μέτρον δίδωι νόσος ἀγία, mensura in omnibus optima. Pyth.

172.

And to recruited *Health* may † *Fortune* add
Encrease of Lordship, equal to her own;
On whose retail may no co-heir be glad;
But, without Rival, that you Reign alone.

† Of old they attributed much unto Fortune, making it the Governess of their lives and estates; hence Juven: sat: 10: ——— sed te

Nos facimus, Fortuna, Deam cœloq; locamus.

And the Poeticall, the word Fortune be made use of now; Yet the success and event of ev'ry thing is to be ascribed to God only; hence Homer, (tho' he assigns the pow'r to the wrong god,* out of meer ignorance) sings well — Τάδε καὶ ὅλῃ ἀδύτα μολύβει. (1) Jovi fuerint hæc omnia curæ.

173.

† As 'tis more safe one bear supream Command,
Then it' mongst many diff'ring heads should fall;
So, under *Charles*, wee'd have our spot of Land
(Unlike the *Eccho*) know but one man's *Call*.

† From Homer: Iliad: 1.

Οὐκ ἄγαθόν πολλοῖσι ἀνὴρ εἰς κείρας ἔσθαι.

Εἰς Βασιλεύς.

(1c) Haud expedit unquam

Multorum Imperium, nobis Rex unicus esto.

174.

This this shall be the scope of all our Vows
That Both, in honour, long together live;

while

While to Subjection's yoke each calmly bowes,
And under them, be Chronicled to *Thrive*.

175.

† Till Heav'n, first of their *Vertues* th' Earth possest,
And fill'd with fame, late to receive them daigne,
Where *Marte*, with the worthies, shall be blest,
And *Alexander*, more then *Monarch*, reign.

† *Seras in Culum redeas: Hor: lib: 1: od: 2:*

Alexander and *Marie* the Christian Names of the E. and Countess of *Calander*, both famous in Sacred, and prophane *History*, to whom that verse of *Strobus pater*, may be fitly applied. *Omnibus his celebrem virtus dedit incluta famam.*

176.

The EPILOGUE.

*His luckie aspect, when from us estrang'd,
With lofty buskins did the stage befriend;
Th' unluckie Scene its Restitution chang'd;
And made the Play with Comick show to end.*

[F I N I S]

THE

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Illustrissimo *HEROI,*
ALEXANDRO
Calanderiæ Comiti, Almondia Regulo, &c.

Cum ditissimâ Munificentia Monumentum extruxisset
 fontale *Varij Sacelli* 4° Cal. Jun. 1675.

Gesta sua Carmine pro Urbanis Gratulabundo
 consecrat *M. L.*

Nunquam pigra fuit nostris tua gratia rebus. }
 Sit piger ad pœnas Princeps, ad præmia velox. } *OVID.*

*Lothine Indulgence unconstrained came,
 When e're our drooping State requir'd the same.
 Peers should be swift to give and to reward,
 Whom Clemency to punish should retard.*

Splendet amor *donis*; Lymphas ubi cogis in urbem,
 Debita muneribus *Gratia* quanta tuis !

Instar aquæ saliet tua fama è fonte perenni,
Nominis insculptas rupe tenente notas.

• Cedite j m *Vario*, Mundi *Miracula*, *Sacello* ?
 Cedite *Pyramides*, clarius extat opus.

Fonte Calanderio mergat, versetur Apollo,
Usque sit Aonio lympha sacrata choro.

Ut Leo vestra ruber palmis Insignia tollit,
Sic populus laudes sustinet ore tuas,

Gloria te decorat, ceu aurata Corona Leonem,
Nectare quæ meritum Carminis usque vehet.

Hebdomadem Versus erexi haud laudibus æquam;
Pleias in vestro, quæ sit honore micans.

ENGLISHED.

I.

Your pious love beheld in Beauties glass,
Doth Love surpass,
View'd in the Fount

Rear'd in your ancient Town; it doth amount
To sumptuous charges, which with chearful heart

You did impart.

Each trickling drop shall sound your Fame,
Each Stone engraven bear your lasting name.

II.

The seven rare Monuments of humane pride

Are here descri'd;

Nay straight give place

To this exalted Pyramide of Grace;
For lo our noble Patriots frame

His Gifts proclame.

Let Phoebus ne'er from it retire
But still be hallow'd to Apollo's Quire.

III.

As th' Lyon Sejant Gules his paws advance

Your cognizance,

So, as in fort,

The peoples dutious tongues your praise support.

And as the gen'rous Lyons temples round

With Gold are crown'd:

So yours with Fame; which shall rehearse

Your merits in a never dying Verse.

IV.

In lieu of a proud fabrick to make ev'n

The Wonders (sev'n)

My Muse appears,

And to your Shrine a Week of Distichs rears;

Not on this sev'nfold Theatre to raise

Nor reach your praise;

But to b' as sev'n Stars in your Honour,

Set up & acquaint Spectatours with the Donour.

Ad Cives Festivos,

Aqua fontanâ in urbem 4° Cal. Jun. primum introductâ.

Exhortatio.

DUm CAROLI reducis memor, Auctorisque salutis
Pocula verte; locus, lympba, Diesque vocant.

Lætitiâ testare; novo neu parce Liquori
Usque est, insignis bis, celebranda dies.

ENGLISHED.

*Since Fountain, Day and Place to drink invite
Our Sov'raign and free Patrons health; come, pray
Fill up to th' brim; and in a merry fit
Let's solemnize this twice auspicious Day.*

Alexander Livingsto-
nius.

Anagr. Si ingratus, inde lex nova.
Carmen Nil, reor, ingratîs, nisi lex nova, plaudere possit;
Quam tua, ritè, minùs mens generosa probat.

English'd Nothing, *me thinks*, can handsomly allow
Of base ingratitude, condemn'd by you,
Unless it be some glozing peice of fraud,
Which thou, most gen'rous soul, will ne'r applaud.

Alex-

Alexander Calanderii Comes.

ANAGT. Ex animi calore (*b*) erclè dona das.
CARMEN Cùm doni pretium frigus persæperemittat,
 Auxerat usq; *animi* munera vestra Calor.
Englsh'd. While a faint heart, in open hand reclus'd,
 Another's largesse hath oftentimes alow'd,
 The value of your lib'ral gifts are still
 Rais'd by the heat of your concurring Will.

In Mariam, Comitissam De Calander,

EPIGRAMMA.

Juno, Minerva, Venus, Charites, Cybeleq; Camæna,
 Optima, contendunt, quæ tibi dona daret:
 En Majestatem vultûs Regina recludit,
 Fronte perillustrem significante domum.
 Imbuit ingenio doctissima *Pallas* acuto,
 Indole vel sexum condecorante suum.
 Cum splendore modum formæ *Venus* indidit æquum,
 Rore pudicitæ perpoliente genas.
 At *Virtutis* apem *Charites* fecere, sonante
 Præter *Virtutem* voce manu nihil.
 Te *Cybele*, turrita caput, Pietate coronat,
 Unde Rosam veræ *Religionis* oles.

*Dona Deum repetens te Laude Camena notavit,
Insuper at dona hæc usque vigere dabit.*

ENGLISHED.

*Madam, the Goddesses litigious grow,
Which should confer the noblest gift on you;
The^a Queen discl. seth a majestick front,
VWhich of your high extraction gives account.
The^b laureate Dame a pregnant Wit doth vent,
And a choice genius, the She's ornament.
Love's Queen shews as much beauty as is fit,
And with the chastest colours brightens it.
The Graces make your good works to abound,
VWhile Voice and Hand can nought, but Vertue sound:
The^c Turban'd Dame your pious orgies Crowns,
Hence your Devotion is so savoury grown.
And while the Muses all these gifts recount,
Their own Donations all the rest surmount.
For these, which, with their owner, might decline,
To all Posterity they will enshrine.*

a Juno b Minerva c Cybele.

Maria Hamiltona.

Amor animi balat.

- Anagr. 1. } (1) Hearty affection breath's out.
 } Car. *Quod tibi dilecti sint proximus & Deus, insto,*
Vestri quando Animi suaviter halat amor.
 (1) Love, as the two Decalogue-objects due, }
God, and our neighbour, will to both accrue ; }
For't scents so sweetly, thus exhal'd from you, }

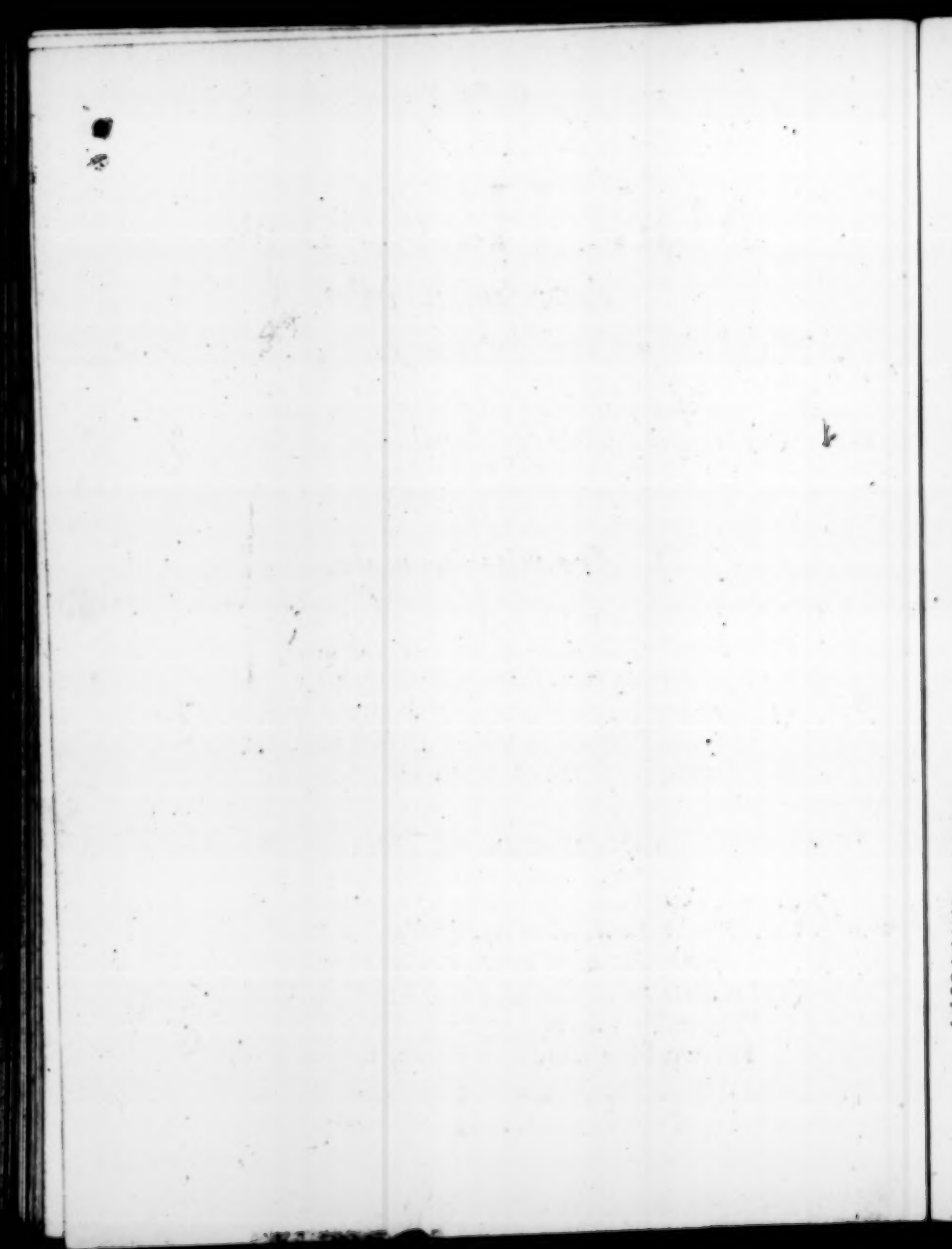
O Ara miti in mala.

- Anagr. 2. } (1) O sanctuary to the meek against troubles.
 } Car. *Improbis hic nullo, durasve potitur asilo,*
In mala quum solum mitibus ara pates.
 (1) The lewd, and rude need not expect to share }
In your Protection, when, 'gainst galling care, }
A rampier to the meek you only are.

At arma animi alo.

- Anagr. 3. } (1) But I maintain the armour of the mind.
 } Car. *Exultent artes talem reperisse Patronam,*
Qua ferat, arma animi convenienter alo.
 (1) Let Arts exult, that they have found, in need, }
Such noble Patroness, by name decreed . }
The working mind, in season, thus to feed. }

FINIS.



On the preceeding

P O E M,

Patronus Redux.

Here *Maro's* lofty, and immortal strains;
 Here *Seneca's* Diviner raptures flow,
 Here *Ovid's* fancy in this Mirrour shines,
Plutarch's Morality here it self doth show.

Here *Learning* burnisht with *Pegassian* fire,
 And *Love* with *Wit* these mighty Lines Inspire:
 Which Lines, to give my judgement of the whole,
 Will *Burnet* and *Buchanan* both control.

To the Learned and ingenious

Gentleman, M. L. the Authour.

Sir (tho' unto my grief) I must confess,
 I know you not so much as by the Face,
 Yet by your other Writtings which I saw,
 And by the Portraiture which here you draw,
 Both of your Self and Patron, not to smother
 My thoughts, you both are happy, each in other.
 So let the *Patron's* love and *Poet's* be
 Bounded with nothing but eternitie.

(66)

T O

Michael Livingstone
OF
Pantasken,

Upon his *Panegyrick* on the

Earl of Calander.

Tho' *Poets* now, in this malicious age,
In factions joyn, and in damn'd Clubs engage ;
Plotting to bite in mercenarie Rhimes,
And with vile Satyres to lampoon the times :
Yet here such paths our Author seeks to shun,
And can't, with pleasure, in these footsteps run,
Scorning to build the **T**rophies of his **F**ame,
Upon the ruines of some nobler Name :
Neither will he the sensual Creature please,
Our huffing Gallants, or such **F**ops as these,
By Writing bawdie ; or, with placquet Rhimes,
Nick all the itching Wenches of the Times.
These easier Ways, he, with contempt, doth view,
And not the *Many*, but the *Vertuous*, few,
He strives to please, and set that goddess forth
Vertue, adorn'd with all her native worth
Such as she was, e're common made by Fame,
Who christned *Vice* with her usurped Name.

Will. Scot.

ADDENDA.

See pag. 18. num. 23. to which Notes upon the said number, add, that *John Livingstone* of *Kirkland*, died *June 11. 1681.* about 2. a cloak in the morning; what way the House, wherein he was burnt, was fired, is yet unrevealed.

See p. 27. n. 61. Now at the *Maiden City*, &c. This name of the Town is deriv'd from the Castle, called in Latine; *Castra Puellarum*; it is conveniently Situated upon a Rock, overlooking the whole Town, His Majesty keeps a strong Garison therein, under whom the right Honourable, the Marquess of *Queensberry* is Governour, as also, Lord high Thesaurer; For,

*In one mans hand the Castle and the Purse,
Will best each other Fortifie and Nurse.*

See pag. 42. n. 124. where, for *Without injuring innocence*, &c. understand,

Without † Peer's scandal, legally impeach.

† 'Tis a Law in England, call'd, *Scandalum magnatum*, whereby any, injuring the reputation, or Person of a Nobleman, are punished.

E R R A T A.

TO answer to this mark, † pag. 44. numb. 132. there is omitted in the Notes, this Latine phrase, *præa ridet*.

As also, p. 45. n. 136. to answer to the mark, † there is omitted in the Notes, *Nunquam minus solus quam cum solus*, the saying of *Scipio maj. Afric.*

There are several literal errors which have escaped the Printer, to be amended thus: For *ingeniously* p. 7. l. 5. read *ingenuously*. For *be*, p. 11. l. 16. read *b*. For *given*, p. 20. l. 4. read *giv'n*. For *que*, p. 21. l. last, read, *quod*. For *cast*, p. 23. l. 3. read *castl*. For *from earth*, p. 24. l. 6. read *from th' earth*. For *show*, p. 35. l. last, read, *shoor*.

Any like faults that occur, the Reader may help them accordingly.